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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/807,743	03/24/2004	David K.J. Kim	5681-74100	4637

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EXAMINER


WRIGHT, INGRID D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2835

DATE MAILED: 04/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/807,743	Applicant(s) KIM, DAVID K.J.	
	Examiner Ingrid Wright	Art Unit 2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/2/06.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buican et al.

US6339536 B1.

With respect to claim 1, Buican et al. teaches (fig.1 & 7-9) an apparatus for reducing gaps (see, col. 1, lines (50-57) associated in a computer system (see, fig. 1), the apparatus comprising: a computer system chassis frame (101), the frame (101) mounted on the computer system chassis, wherein the frame (101) includes at least one opening (801)(see, fig. 8) adjacent to a peripheral card slot; a tab (806) arranged around an opening (801), wherein the tab (806) on one side of the opening (801) (see, fig. 8), the shield bracket (701) (see, fig. 8) configured for coupling to a peripheral card mountable in the slot, wherein the shield bracket (701) covers the opening (801), and wherein, when covering the opening (801), the shield bracket (701) includes a plurality of shielding tabs (703); wherein the frame (101) and the shield bracket (701) are made of a flexible electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10).

Buican et al is silent as to an additional tab to tab (806) around the opening (801).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add an additional tab on opening as taught by Buican et al., in order to provide stronger securing means of a shield bracket.

Although, Buican et al. is silent as to a slidable bracket, the shield bracket would have to be slid (horizontally) toward the opening (801), by a user, in order mount the bracket and cover the opening (801) of the computer system chassis.

With respect to claim 2 & 9 respectively, Buican et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) at least one spring finger (705) inserted into a gap (803) between the shield bracket (701) and in (801) of the frame (101).

With respect to claim 4 & 11 respectively, Buican et al. teaches a fastener (see, col. 3, lines 42-48, col. 5, lines 34-35 col. 5, lines 44-47), wherein the fastener is coupled to the secure the shield bracket (701) to the frame (101) via a fastener in a hole (803) of the opening (801).

With respect to claim 5 & 12 respectively, Buican et al. teaches a peripheral card slot coupled to receive a peripheral component interface (PCI) card (see, col. 1, lines 58-65).

With respect to claim 8, Buican et al. teaches a computer system (see, fig. 1 & 7-9) comprising: a chassis (see, fig. 1) a system board located within the chassis (see, col. 1, lines 58-65), wherein the system board; a frame (101) mounted on the chassis, wherein the frame (101)

Art Unit: 2835

includes at least one opening (801) adjacent to the peripheral card slot, wherein the frame (101) includes a tab (806) arranged around the opening (801), the tab is on one side of the opening (801); a peripheral card (see, col. 1, lines 58-65), wherein the peripheral card is mountable in a slot on the system board; and a shield bracket (701) coupled to the peripheral card, wherein the shield bracket (701) covers the opening (801) when the peripheral card is mounted in the slot, and wherein, when covering the opening (801), the shield bracket (701) includes a plurality of tabs (703); wherein the frame (101) and the shield bracket (703) are made of a flexible electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10).

Buican et al is silent as to an additional tab to tab (806) around the opening (801).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add an additional tab on opening as taught by Buican et al., in order to provide stronger securing means of a shield bracket.

Although, Buican et al. is silent as to a slidable bracket, the shield bracket would have to be slid (horizontally) toward the opening (801), by a user, in order mount the bracket and cover the opening (801) of the computer system chassis.

With respect to claim 3 & 10 respectively, Buican et al. teaches a spring finger (705).

Buican et al. is silent as to the spring finger made of a flexible electrically conductive material.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a flexible electrically conductive material in the spring finger as taught by Buican et al., in order to maintain electrical and conductive continuity within a computer system comprising electrically conductive side panels (see, col. 1, lines 19-34).

With respect to claim 6 & 13 respectively, Buican et al. teaches the electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10).

Buican et al. is silent as to the electrically conductive material including copper.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize copper as the electrically conductive material over the electrically conductive material as taught by Buican et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent electrically conductive material for maintaining continuity within a computer system comprising an electrically conductive frame (see, col. 3, lines 20-34).

With respect to claim 7 & 14 respectively, Buican et al. teaches the electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10).

Buican et al. is silent as to the electrically conductive material including beryllium.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize beryllium as the electrically conductive material over the electrically conductive material as taught by Buican et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent electrically conductive material for maintaining continuity within a computer system comprising an electrically conductive frame (see, col. 3, lines 20-34).

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, filed 2/2/06 with respect to claims 1-14, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

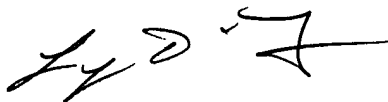
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

Art Unit: 2835

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW



LYNN FELD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER